...brary,
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Wellesley, Mass.

Wellesley College News

VOL. XXXVII JAN 24 1929 WELLESLEY, MASS., JANUARY 24, 1929 No. 15

DEPARTMENT OF HYGIENE AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Native Rocks Used By Wellesley Architects

A fire station in Wellesley! Last fall the idea startled most of Wellesley, and now no one can fail to be impressed by the new stone building on the corner of Weston Road and Central Street. But one should not be too dazzled by the ensemble to notice details, especially the natural and beautifully colored stone.

Ages and ages ago the glacier moved down upon all this part of the country, and then, as it slowly receded, it left behind huge boulders. The Pilgrim Fathers and other oldest inhabitants collected these rocks and made stone fences and cellars of them. And now the Wellesley citizens, searching the country within a radius of just a few miles, have once again gathered together these historic boulders and have utilized them in the construction of the new fire station.

In Wellesley Hills buildings have been constructed of materials found in the village itself. Blocking blind streets and marring the beauty of front and back yards boulders have been found which have made the clock tower, the library, and the recently dedicated building of the Wellesley Trust Co. This edifice is distinctly beautiful in its unusual coloring and is well worth visiting for that point alone.

These buildings have all been put up within the last two years; but the idea of utilizing this local building material was started in 1881, when the newly organized town of Wellesley, just separated from Needham, built its library of stones collected from surrounding farms. The plan is now being carried on by Mr. Isaac Sprague of Wellesley Hills, who has found many of these boulders on his own pastures, and who has given these to the builders. Nearly all kinds of stone are found, especially volcanic rock and pudding stone, but the granite rock is most valuable for building purposes, since it is durable and is found in the blues, grays, oranges, and even greens which are most attractive. Mr. Sprague has realized the possibilities of this stone, and Wellesley and Wellesley Hills are indebted to him for plans of more buildings which will give these towns, like the charming old European towns, an unusual beauty and an even more unusual touch of tradition and atmosphere.

Winter Carnival Dependent On After-Midyear's Snowfall

As soon after Midyears as the snow permits, the Athletic Association will hold its annual Winter Carnival. It will be a night affair this year, held on Tower Court Hill at 7:30.

There will be many feature events, some in competition for the inter-class cup, and some for an individual cup. Outside judges are being imported. The toboggan relay race, the skiing contest, the snow-shoe race and the ski-jorring will give the scores for the first cup. The last three will also count for the individual cup. There will be some exhibition skiing, an obstacle race by the four presidents of C. A.; C. G.; A. A.; and Barn, a surprise specialty stunt, a tug-of-war, and yarting.

Searchlights will light the hill, and flares will be used for the ski-jorring.

If this Carnival is successful and popular, an Ice Carnival may be held later.

SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA

Madariaga Predicts Peace If World Organizes As Unit

On Monday evening, January 21, in Alumnae Hall, Senor Salvador de Madariaga, formerly Chief of the League of Nations Secretariat and now holder of the Chair of Spanish Studies at Oxford University, was introduced by President Pendleton to talk on "Disarmament Obstacles, Results and Prospects."

Senor Mararíaga pointed out the mistake usually made in disarmament discussions of treating the subject from a national point of view In reality, there is no such thing as an absolute conception of armaments. If England enlarges her navy, America increases hers in proportion. This means that the size of the American navy is determined in London, and we are not the masters of our decisions. The matter of disarmament is a world matter, it must be treated by world means.

In the Covenant of the League of Nations it was thus treated. Article 8 was devoted to disarmament. The progress of this subject has not, however, been great. Senor Madariaga showed that any progress along this line would necessarily be very slow, because of the "slow rhythm of international life." For instance, in the League the problem of disarmament brought up before the Assembly was referred to the Council, which ap-

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Famous Vienna Pyschologist Will Explain Human Nature

Dr. Alfred Adler, founder and director of the School of Individual Psychology in Vienna, will speak on "Understanding Human Nature," Friday evening, January 25, 8 P.M., at Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, Boston.

Twenty-five years ago Dr. Adler founded his School of Individual Psychology in Vienna, and today there are branches of the Society in many cities of western Europe and one in New York. Child guidance and public school clinics throughout the United States are readjusting children according to methods of Individual Psychology.

Since the publication and translation of his book, *Understanding Human Nature*, Dr. Adler is better known and understood in this country. He is perhaps most widely known as the discoverer of the "inferiority complex" and his theory of "individual psychology," i.e., that each individual is an entity and his whole adaptation of life is according to his early formed life pattern. It is in the endeavor to change the adaptation of maladjusted persons that Dr. Adler has met with such signal success.

COMING EVENTS

On Friday evening, February 15, Deutscher Verein is planning to have a movie in Room 24, Founder's Hall. *A Trip Through Germany* will be open to the whole college and will be particularly interesting to those who are going abroad next summer. This movie has been successfully shown at Harvard and at Tufts, and is highly recommended. Although the final plans are not absolutely final, the program will undoubtedly be given. Admission, twenty-five cents.

The freshmen will be entertained on Tuesday, January 29, at the annual tea dance given by the juniors after the English Composition Examination. The tea dance will be in Tower Court.

Service Tunnels Now Yield New Secrets To Explorers

A personally conducted tour through the college service tubes educates one to a new point of view. We have found the "hot stuff" at Wellesley and—what is more—that mysterious connection between science and art.

Quite unconscious of the momentous truth about to be revealed to us, we followed Mr. Smith, the Chief Engineer of the Power Works, through the power plant to the entrance to the service tunnels. As far back as 1902, when the power system was installed by Mr. Rockefeller, college girls, "who," declares Mr. Smith, "were just exactly like the girls of to-day," revelled in exploring it.

Its tunnels strike out toward all the important groups of buildings, the Observatory Hill group, the Hill houses, Stone and the society houses, the Quadrangle, Mary Hemingway and Alumnae, and the Tower Court group bearing all the power tubes and the return tubes. A sally into the commodious, well-lighted Botany tunnel, with a temperature as balmy as that of a green-house itself, ended beneath the meadow in a pocket lighted by a skylight. Here is concentrated the elaborate system of water disposal which removes from the whole tunnel the ground water which will seep in, even though the tunnel is below the water line.

Stone Hall Additions

Fraught with much more interest, however, was a venture into the Stone Hall pipe, crowded with all the service tubes necessary for Founders, Dower, Homestead, and the society houses, not to mention one optimistically waiting to be attached to the new Ad building. A temperature of 123 degrees prevails fifty feet from the end. This necessitates two huge U bends in the tubing to allow for expansion, and special alcoves have been built in the tunnel for this purpose. Relief for suffering mortals is provided by a ventilator whither workmen repair frequently. A characteristic litter of plaster, tubing, and wires announces the approach to Stone which is attached to the service tunnel to old Stone Hall merely by the addition of a small section of tunneling. Here workmen are still engaged in covering the pipes with snowy canvas, sewn on with housewifely skill.

As Mr. Smith was showing the various pipes, the ten-inch water mains from the reservoir, the two-inch hot water mains, the low-pressure steam pipes for heating, the emergency medi-

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New House Chairmen

Stone Hall.....Celia Russell, '29
Davis Hall.....Harriet Wildey, '29
Dower.....Marion Davis, '31

Kellogg-Briand Pact Ratified By Congress

The old theory of the *laissez-faire* attitude of the "lame duck" sessoin of Congress has been more or less passed by, and certainly the proposed bills for the present session are sufficient to make it of keen interest to any citizen. On January 16 the Senate ratified the Kellogg-Briand multilateral treaty, 85 to 1. Since the nine members not present were known to be in favor of the pact it can really be considered as a 94 to 1 victory for Kellogg and Coolidge. The dissenting vote was cast by Senator Blaine of Wisconsin.

There was much senatorial causerie in the Chamber before the ratification was finally put through. Senator Borah's interpretative clause that was included in the committee's report was his sop to those who refused to relinquish a die-hard attitude in regard to the Monroe Doctrine. Borah specifically said, however, that the treaty did not disturb the Monroe Doctrine or prevent our going to war in self defense. The *Times* for January 16, in speaking of the haggling that seems necessary to prepare the Senate for voting, said that the undignified quarrel over reservations left the Senate very much in the position of the old Scotch woman who, when asked if she knew what the Solemn League and Covenant really meant, replied, "I do not, but I'll maintee't."

The bill next up before the Senate is the Navy's cruiser proposal. Some felt that the delay in ratification of the Kellogg Pact was due in part to the naval supporters' antagonism to it. There is also the belief that Borah, in an agreement with the naval leaders, has said, "if you play my way now, I'll play your way with the cruisers." The incongruity of passing a treaty relegating a national policy of war to the dump heap and then bringing up for consideration the building of fifteen new cruisers, is one of the more paradoxical situations in the present session.

The question of an extra session to be called shortly after the inauguration in March has been agitating Republi-

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Old Customs Carried On Despite Some Disfavor

Despite the onslaught of cynical modernity now attacking that body of tradition and sentimentality which is the real Wellesley, one of the college's most beautiful old customs remains unchanged and unshaken. A fundamental and basic institution, dating from the days of the Founders, it has descended in primal simplicity through the loving hands and cherishing care of previous generations. The separation and segregation of two weeks during the winter months affords a time of trial and contemplation, of purification through suffering. This year students are allowed the days from January 29 to February 8 to begin their search for knowledge, and the truest virtue. Professors of the past and present combine to make the period one of vivid sentiment and intense emotion.

Students enter without restraint into the spirit of this noble occasion. Recognizing that fact, the administration graciously permits ordinary drudgery to cease upon January 26. February 11 and 12, not only Monday and Tuesday, but also the first two days of the semester, are quaintly known as "calendar days," and students are earnestly required to attend all class engagements, or furnish an almost perfect alibi.

TREE DAY DEPICTS ORIENTAL COURT

Pageant Will Portray Travels Of Marco Polo And Wealth Of Kublai Khan

FLOAT NIGHT PLANS BEGUN

Plans for Float Night and Tree Day—which is open this year—are well on their way; committees have been appointed and the program planned. The heads of the Float Night committees are:

General Chairman....Emily Sturgis '29
Chairman.....Persis Bannon '29
Pageant.....Mary Marshall '29
Program.....Eleanor Hodge '30
Music.....Marion Fuller '30

Those working on Tree Day are:

Head of Tree Day....Margot Krolik '29
Plans Committee...Annie McIntosh '29
Katherine Albin '29
Alice Abrahamson '30

Executive Committees:

Dancing.....Constance Smith '29
Music.....Margaret Lafferty '29
Designing of Costumes
Katherine Sater '31
Sewing of Costumes
Jeannette Scott '29
Finance.....Ruth Holmes '29
Business Arrangements
Joy Masters '29
Programs.....Janet Geddes '29
Schedule.....Katherine Abbott '29
Properties.....Barbara Cook '30

The Tree Day pageant, which was written by Annie McIntosh and Margot Krolik will depict a feast at the court of Kublai Khan in honor of the departure of Marco Polo and the Prin-

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A New Year In China Shown To Cosmopolitan Club Group

On Friday evening, January 18, a meeting of the Cosmopolitan Club was held at Agora. The occasion was the celebration of a Chinese New Year. Li Ying Shen opened "Chinese Night" with a short talk on the present status of women in China, telling first of the prominent influence of the women of China from "time immemorial" through the important place they hold in the social unit. In China, in the family, the position of motherhood is as honorable as fatherhood. The father controls the external affairs, and the mother the internal affairs of the household. The Queen of Neea is known to have helped her husband as much with his public concerns as with his domestic ones. Their spirits have been free, and their thoughts independent. If circumstances had permitted they would have translated this spirit and thought into the deed.

After the coming of the Republic Chinese women have shown up as leaders in the revolution. As early as 1904 women have stood forth in the founding of schools, in medical work and as lawyers. Li Ying Shen cited Miss Pingsa Hu Shu as a prominent example of the new Chinese woman. Miss Shu is president of the Child Study Club, Chairman of the National Y. W. C. A., Secretary of the Shanghai Women's Social League, Head of the secretary department of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce. In recent years, under the National Government, women's suffrage has been granted. Mai Lin Sung is in the Senate; Chan Yu Shu is ambassador and woman mayor.

Following Li Ying Shen's talk, a ten-minute discussion group was held, and

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MARY AUSTIN EXPOUNDS THEMES OF AMERICAN FICTION

Mrs. Mary Austin, one of the most distinguished of American women novelists, spoke at Wellesley on January 18, under the auspices of the Department of English Composition.

Mrs. Austin's subject was *American Fiction and the Pattern of American Life.* By this use of the word pattern she meant the way in which we accommodate ourselves to each other, so that life may be lived with the least friction. By this accommodation and by our habits of thought a definite pattern is formed, which causes discomfort when broken, and makes different patterns seem foreign to us.

In primitive life patterns were lacking, so that we only get a few episodic accounts of hunting, conflict, and so forth; but when these episodes come to be handed from father to son for several generations there develops a first pattern. In European life, as in the old fairy tales, society worked out a stratified pattern with the common laborer at the bottom leading up to the king who was surpassed only by God. Women were static in this pattern, and their position depended solely upon their money. The popular ending of fairy tales is for the poor boy to marry the princess and get half the kingdom, which seems romantic but is really only an incident to achieving a social goal and securing it to posterity. This security was the goal also of many Europeans, for these social positions had a very important place in the pattern, indicating success in life. In addition they made the life of the novelist much simpler by elminating the necessity of explaining his hero's position.

Traces Changes in Nation's Writing

In America the task was more difficult, for the pattern of early American life was constantly shifting. The settler of America came here to break old patterns and to form new; and these new patterns were affected by such things as the climate, success of harvest, neighbors, and methods of earning a living. Because of this instability early American literature is lacking, for any literature demands a stable pattern. Soon, however, the pattern of savage life was revived with its primitive appeal for civilized man; and Europe listened avidly to tales of hunting, fighting, trapping and wild life. Therefore, it is not strange that our first novelist, Cooper, should write on this hunting pattern. The next writer on a primitive pattern was Hermans Melville, with his stories of the sea.

By 1850, there was a new pattern of democracy which affected women. Hitherto women, except of the aristocracy, had lacked standing and had been classed as "ladies" or "women," depending on whether they were supported or self-supporting. Now the American woman was faced with the necessity of being both in order to be ready for any contingency in her husband's life. With this new interest in woman's life, a new type of novel arose centering in woman's domestic experiences. Lydia Marie Childs was one of the early pioneers in this field. Harriett Beecher Stowe was another whose domocentric novel had far-reaching consequences.

After the Civil War man's chief desire seemed to be to attain a position where he could sit down, perhaps on the gubernatorial chair or on the supreme bench. Now men do not want to end their careers and retire; they prefer to lead active lives until the finish. The two chief disasters in this era of a definite goal were to be ruined financially or morally. In the morals of Sinclair Lewis and Booth Tarkington one feels this urge and at the same time the futility of the goal achieved. Another aspect of modern literature is the avenue of escape it offers. Formerly this escape was in war and stirring adventures but it is coming to center more and more in the detective story.

Short Story Popular in Magazines

Europe's present preoccupation is due partly to the fact that she is just now trying to solve the "lady-woman" problem. An indication of this old state of affairs is seen in the lack of any large woman's magazine such as we have in America, centering around the home. This is because the women workers seldom have time to read magazines, and the ladies seldom care to read about domestic affairs. Our short story has had a unique development because of our diversified country and the need of explaining different localities to the reader; this difficulty was overcome by auto and movie, however, and now we are free to read short short-stories. This latest form is very similar to the earliest form or the legends of the Indians, and this is not the only way in which we are emulating the Indians, for their influence is also seen in our art, poetry and drama.

It is interesting to conjecture what the next stage will be, and Mrs. Austen gave as her opinion that it would be an increased interest, not in marriage and mating, as at present, but in a search for God, the concept of Immaterial Reality upon which a life pattern can be based.

A NEW YEAR IN CHINA SHOWN TO COSMOPOLITAN CLUB GROUP

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then the attention of the audience was invited to the strips of red paper which ornamented the walls. The imagination was solicited to picture the living room of Agora as the center of a great household of some hundred rooms and the slips as being "translatable" from the classics as mottoes of wealth and good fortune.

The graphic reprcsentation of a Chinese New Year's Eve and a Chinese New Year's Day followed. The setting was laid in the home of a well-to-do gentleman, possessed of a charming wife and daughter, and a most servile servant. Maimie Sze was the august head of the house, Thelma Yen the lovely wife, and Alice Ying the impetuous daughter. Bing Chung Ling took the part of the admirable servant and Li Ying Shen the entertaining role of the Americanized aunt returning to her brother's home for the New Year ceremonies.

The formal rites of respect shown to the illustrious ancestors were shown, two gloriously wrought costumes for "dressing-up" were displayed, and typical singing and dancing was introduced. The peak of the humor was reached when the brother, in looking over the dress of his returning sister, remarked, "That's a very abbreviated costume you are wearing."

Dragon Well tea from Hong Chow was served at the close of the meeting, and boxes of typical Chinese confections were sold to the audience. These contained almond cakes, sweet bean cakes, Li Chia nuts (sort of dried fruit from South China), banana candy, ginger, "elastic" candy with dried sesame seeds and watermelon seeds.

KELLOGG-BRIAND PACT RATIFIED BY CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 4)

can strongholds for some time. To fulfill his campaign promise Hoover will have to hold the extra session if the question of Farm Relief does not come up before the present Congress. The President, the President-elect and the Republican leaders are decidedly against such a session, but there seems to be no possibility from the present aspect of the situation for the McNary bill to be introduced. According to Speaker Longworth, a caucus of the Republican members will be held a few days after the inauguration, and the Ways and Means, the Rules, the Agriculture, and the Accounts committees be appointed. They hope, in this way, to limit the possibility of any questions other than those of Tariff and Farm Relief being brought to the Senate, and to eliminate any chance of the session dragging on into the summer months and the proverbial heat of the Capital during June and July.

The Tariff question, again paradoxically, will be considered almost side by side with the Farmer's plea. The Tariff hearings have started and will continue till February 25th. The Nation comments on the sudden poverty of Big Business, in the person of the merchants now presenting their cases at Washington, in contrast to its superior prosperity during the G. O. P. campaigning.

FINES USED TO OFFSET COST INCURRED BY LATE ARRIVALS

One generally considers that the administration and library fines are disciplinary measures and either dismisses them at that or looks on them as irrational taxation. As the result of inquiry, several good reasons for exacting fines appear. Some are beneficial to the students in other ways than that of pure discipline, while others are an actual financial necessity from the point of view of the administrative budget.

Late arrivals at college upset the machinery of registration by requiring a number of people to work extra hours. Consequently the fine wipes out its own account. That is, it is a necessary part of late registration. Even then, the fines do not entirely cover the cost of the extra labour. The money never goes into general college funds, the reverse often happening when college funds are used to cover the expense. This answers the argument of irrational taxation, but the balance falls in favor of the adminlstration to such an extent that they might logically exact higher fines.

In Library fees, the students profit by their mistakes in a literal sense. The money is used in several ways that are generally unrecognized by the student body. Some is used to purchase duplicates of text-books where only one or two copies of a book has been available for several classes.

The other is put into general fiction or into new poetry, or essays for the Brooks room. Realizing the use, one is tempted to practice the economy of being fined.

Of course there are other fines which the student must pay but those are generally understood. Laboratory carelessness must be paid for, napkins must be reclaimed by paying the laundry bill, and bicycles must be properly equipped or they become dangerous companions. This sounds like a collection of moral precepts, and it verges upon that sacred field. The dividing line lies in ones attitude toward them. A sense of humor very rapidly overcomes the momentary pecuniary tragedy and this same sense of humor guards one against repetition.

MADARIAGA PREDICTS PEACE IF WORLD ORGANIZES AS UNIT

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)

pointed a commission to work out a plan. A suggestion made to this commission had to be translated, distributed and studied by each member of the commission. Finally when the members from all the countries had reached unanimity, the plan proceeded through the deliberate process of being passed by the Council, and then the Assembly. Then it was sent to the various 55 member governments. The approval of about 15 of these 55 was essential to the permanency of the plan, and some few of these 15 were sure to disagree. The changing power of many of the governments makes policies extremely uncertain.

Differences Are Subjective

There are two ways of looking at the problem, according to Senor Madariaga. First, through the difficulties of the objective nature. Second, through the subjective reality which it assumes in the minds of the various nations concerned. For instance, France and England "saw the problem eye to eye, but their eyes were so different." The fundamental differences between the two nations were described, "While the Frenchman dwells above the neck, the Englishman dwells below it." The Frenchman wants to settle everything beforehand, and the Englishman would rather wait to cross his bridges when he comes to them, "even if he has to get his feet wet." If two closely associated countries differ so much, the discordances that can arise from 55 even more widely separated can be imagined.

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New Advance Showing of ENSEMBLES Silk, Print Flat Crepe $16.50 to $85 Printed
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OFF AND ON

OFF CAMPUS

Yale University has offered a group life insurance to the faculty, administrative heads, and the clerical and service staff. The university will pay a substantial part of the premium. The amount of insurance is valued over $5,000,000. The policies will range from $5,000 to $10,000 for the faculty and the administrative staff, and $1,000 for the employees of the clerical and other departments.

Mary Garden was recently hurt while singing in *The Love of Three Kings.* Virgilio Lazzari, as the blind king, picked up Miss Garden during the performance and threw her over his shoulder, but he put more vigor into the act than was his custom, and when Miss Garden reached the wings she fainted with pain.

It is expected that within a short time after he assumes office President-elect Hoover will appoint a non-partisan committee to investigate the prohibition enforcement situation as well as other phases of the dry law problem. The commission will be composed of impartial, judicial-minded experts. Among the special phases of the problem the commission will investigate whether the Volstead act as it now stands is largely responsible for disrespect of law and the alleged increase of crime, which opponents of the enforcement act attribute to the law.

A record high price of $615,000 is soon to be paid for membership on the New York Stock Exchange. The highest price heretofore paid for a seat was $600,000. The aggregate value of the 1,100 memberships on the exchange now amounts to $675,000,000.

In an attempt to take the church to those who do not regularly attend because they live in isolated sections of the country, the Episcopal church is about to start a "mail-order method of religion." Questionnaires will be sent to the prospects requesting that they check the particular field of religion in which they are interested, as church history, life of Jesus, church symbols, missions, and the New Testament. When the information is received, the Department of Religious Education of the Episcopal Church will send out the desired religious literature.

A Hollywood dentist, who is an authority on pyorrhea, has suggested a Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the eating of certain foods that pre-dispose the eater to have pyorrhea.

What is said to be a 19,000,000-year old turtle has caused excitement among the anthropologists, geologists, and zoologists of the Field Museum of Natural History at Chicago. The fossil has on its back six inscriptions carved in the earliest Chinese script of 4000 years ago.

In an effort to relieve the congestion that occurs every evening in the theatre district of New York, Police Commissioner Whalen has a scheme for "staggering" the theatre hour to distribute the crowd. Under this scheme musical shows and longer performances will open at 8:30, and shorter performances at 8:50.

Dr. Albert Einstein has a new theory, which he calls even more important than his theory of relativity. At present the theory, in the form of a five page manuscript, is the center of journalistic interest in Berlin. Correspondents, press agents and publishers are trying every available means to get a description of the manuscript or a "few words with the author." The *New York Times* correspondent was the only one who had any success.

ON CAMPUS

On Friday evening, January 18, A. K. X. sponsored *Smart Set*, a movie at Alumnae Hall. The movie made no pretense of greatness; it was not heralded as epoch-making or stupendous. The aim of the film was to provide amusement, and in that it succeeded. Like all William Haines's pictures, *Smart Set* concerns a conceited young hero who is brought to his senses—or as near to them as possible—through his love—reciprocated of course—for the heroine.

The performance was enhanced by a news reel, and by an enlightening round the world tour with the "Our Gang" comedians, in which Farina's remarks upon the sights of Europe shock "the teacher" and contribute highly to the amusement of the audience.

Miss McGregor gave a tea dance for Tower Court inhabitants on Wednesday afternoon from four to five-thirty. Food was served at small tables in the entrance halls while dancing went on in the great hall.

The Alumnae Committee on Undergraduate Interests gave a tea for some Undergraduates in the Green Room at Alumnae Hall on Friday, from four to five-thirty.

The Reading and Speaking classes were entertained in Alumnae Hall on Tuesday, January 27, by the Matthison-Kennedy-Gage players. They presented *The Admiral* as the last of the programs sponsored by the Reading and Speaking Department this year.

On Wednesday, January 23, at 4:40, Miss Katherine Taylor, from the Shady Hill School, Cambridge, spoke in 124 Founders. She gave an interesting account of "Teaching in a Progressive School."

President Pendleton entertained on Sunday evening, January 20, in honor of Senor Salvador de Madariaga.

With the approach of the second semester, everyone wants to begin with a clean slate. So the Service Fund Committee will send out statements this week, telling the amounts paid and the amounts still owed on pledges.

Because of its proximity to exams, the date for society program meetings, January 26, has been changed by all but Tau Zeta Epsilon to March 2. As this coincides with the semi-open, Agora will omit the meeting, substituting the lecture of Senor Madrariaga.

Since Italian painting is the year's subject for its work, Tau Zeta Epsilon will present Madonnas for its five living pictures. The presentations will alternate with music. The meeting is not open to the college.

According to the latest statistics from Hathaway House, Wellesley girls do not follow academic lines in their free reading. Very few histories are read, but modern biographies are more popular. The number of novels bought is decidedly larger, and the majority prefers poetry. Edna St. Vincent Millay is the favorite poet, but books by Rupert Brooke and Sara Teasdale are in demand, with Edward Arlington Robinson, Stephen Vincent Benet, and Humbert Wolfe coming next on the list.

Virginia Rynehart and Dorothy Shugg entertained at bridge at A. K. X. on Thursday, January 17, in honor of Ruth Hastings, who announced her engagement to Mr. Harvey Saylor of Porto Rico.

During Christmas vacation, Natalia Jova, '29, announced her engagement to Mr. William Evan Simpson of Galesburg, Illinois, who graduated from Harvard Business School in '28.

ARE EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES WORTH WHILE?

Last Wednesday evening found a convenicntly sized group of students and faculty gathered around Agora's hearth fire for supper and a "free-for-all" discussion. Margaret Merrill introduced the "topic of the evening" which was the question of the value of extra-curricular activities in Wellesley. Is the extra-curricular overemphasized in importance here? Does it take too much of the students' time? Is it truly worth while?

Of course no two opinions exactly coincided. On the contrary several clashed emphatically. No complete and satisfactory set of answers were found, though many interesting suggestions came out through the discussion. In favor of the extra-curricular activities stands the fact that they help the students to know each other, they give the student a chance to show her initiative and perseverance, a chance to try her hand in a small way at the business end of things, to test her executive ability, to train herself for the "Job" after college. But then came the objection that if outside activities are really a help in rounding out the development of the student, why not have enough positions for every one, and have time set aside for them?

One of the strongest war cries against extra-curricular activities was the fact that they take so much time. Continual committee, organization and club meetings take valuable time, either from study or sleep. And this is dangerous, assuming, of course, that we are here in college for four years for the purpose of learning. Yet no one wants Wellesley to be just an "Institution of learning"; neither does one want a college that is cluttered with girls that are just being busy with this club and that society, especially if these organizations continue to exist by the "sheer force of their inertia," according to one faculty opinion. College, it was suggested, ought to help its students to learn of the Good Life, a life which gives one time to think, in which to do things well, time to really know people and books, time to realize the pricelessness of intellectual growth.

CHICAGO OPERA COMPANY

On January 28 the Chicago Opera Company begins its seventh season in Boston. That it is beginning another very fine season may be taken for granted from the favorable criticisms that the opera received in Chicago this year.

It is one of the happiest coincidences for Wellesley that the opera should come just at this time, for in reality it offers one of the most important and happiest ways of relaxation and diversion from the examinations. It is traditional that somewhere between the chaotic spells of studying and taking exams, an opportunity to see the opera should be found.

The repertoire, which is given below, offers an interesting selection. Although there are several new names among the singers, the name of Mary Garden still heads the list. Though a few critics do not consider her voice entirely perfect, they all agree that she is one of the finest dramatic artists on the operatic stage. This year she has been highly praised for her performance in *Pelléas and Mélisande*, that shadowy unreal opera with its beautifully vague music. In spite of her usual custom she is not going to play in *Carmen*, a role which this year is being taken by Maria Olszewska, one of the excellent, newer people in the Chicago Opera. Singing in *Aïda* and *Boris Godunoff* is Cyrena Van Gordon, the contralto, who is to come to Wellesley for one of the concert series later in the year.

First Week

Monday night, Jan. 28 *Lohengrin*
Tuesday night, Jan. 29 *Don Pasquale, Judith*
Wednesday matinee, Jan. 30 *La Bohême*
Wednesday night, Jan. 30 *Aïda*
Thursday night, Jan. 31 *Die Walküre*
Friday night, Feb. 1 *Lakmé*

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This is the last chance for Opera tickets. A few desirable seats are still available. Order now.

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POPULARIZING ALUMNAE HALL

That a Committee on Undergraduate Interests exists in the Alumnae Association is not generally known. Recently the committee met informally with a few undergraduates, and from the exchange of ideas in the group there was developed one if not more inspirations in regard to student problems. It was not, for instance, known to us that the Alumnae "feel badly" to see Alumnae Hall, built by them with so much effort and enthusiasm, so little used. In no sense is Alumnae Hall a college center. No movement has ever been initiated to make it so. Indeed its newness and elegance seemed to create a sense of restriction in regard to it. Alumnae Hall is like our best dress—to be used on select occasions only.

Aided by a little consideration, the possibilities of Alumnae as more than a home for Barnswallows, an auditorium, and a place for aesthetic dancing, become decidedly provocative of interest. Unsolved social problems might, perhaps, find their solution if we cease to neglect Alumnae Hall, and discard the mental attitude that it is hallowed ground for proms and plays.

A highly probable suggestion was made and discussed at the meeting of the Alumnae committee with the undergraduates. It was thought that restricted sections of Alumnae Hall might be adapted for use as social rooms where smoking be allowed. The plan is followed at Barnard. Smoking would then, of course, be allowable nowhere else upon campus, and in none of the dormitories. This would mean that Wellesley would be solving the smoking question by sensible limitation rather than by the present illogical ruling which turns us out to smoke indecently over the border line. Smoking is prohibited here, yet one reason why Senate found it necessary to extend the seven-thirty line is that girls who go over the line for dinner and smoking may have more time. The logical fallacy of the position is only too plain. Obviously anyone who refuses to recognize smoking is playing the ostrich. On the other hand the sanity of restricting, though recognizing it, is unquestioned. The situation at Smith, where the college went about puffing upon the green was ludicrous, as is our boundary rush. Alumnae Hall, being fireproof, might well be used as the place to which we confine our smoking. Should this be found feasible there is little doubt but that the building would tend to become a social center. And there are some in college who would enjoy afternoon tea there if it was found practical to use the great kitchen which stands bare and forlorn day in and day out.

Again the use of Alumnae Hall to supplement the dormitories in entertaining "dates" would not perhaps be unwelcome. Tupelo has its charms on summer evenings, but for January weather a heated building with the possibilities of bridge and dancing would not be a bad substitute.

LIBERAL EDUCATION

In *The New Republic*, Meiklejohn writes that Dean Max McConn of Lehigh University has presented a novel solution to the question of liberal education for this generation in his book *College or Kindergarten*. He has come to the conclusion that 99½% of our generation are incapable of liberal understanding. He finds that only one-half of one per cent have the desire and capacity for learning.

He feels that those few who have in them the making of scholars are neglected because the college is trying to teach the majority who really do not want to learn.

Mr. McConn proposes an ideal situation of two different colleges: the Gentleman's College and the Student's College. The latter will take under its wing the one-half of one per cent and really educate them. The Gentleman's College is for those who go to college not to study but because there is no other satisfying place to which they may go. He says, "Not that I would bar studies entirely from the Gentleman's College. The gentlemen themselves would not desire this. The essential thing is to abandon the idea and pretense that this aspect of their training is fundamental and of predominant importance. Once this clear fact is accepted, studies will no longer be allowed to interfere with activities."

No doubt Mr. McConn's criticism is justified. Probably a large proportion in most colleges thinks it an ideal way to spend four years, whereas those who come with the sole idea of studying are in the minority.

But he does not seem to realize that it takes both types to make a liberal education. Each gains something from the other. The scholar is given opportunity to develop other interests, while in Mr. McConn's intellectual paradise, the academic would probably totally eclipse all other fields. Also few of those who come because "everyone gces to college," can go through four years without at least a conviction of the value of study and a respect for it. As long as the liberal college does this much, it is not quite the failure Mr. McConn claims.

Choral Successes

It seems that the NEWS was negligent last week. Although we published a long article containing excerpts from the very favorable criticisms of the choir's performance in New York during vacation, we omitted to make any mention of the wonderful time that the choir had while in New York. The choir deserves a good time, in consideration of its concentrated application to work during the year, and its far-famed Christmas vesper music, as well as the concert in New York. Our vanity was somewhat wounded on Saturday night; the members of the Wellesley choir did not seem to be enjoying themselves quite so thoroughly as they protest they did in New York.

Cut, Please

A year or so ago the columns of the NEWS gave witness to the popular desire for the initiation of a girl stag line at Wellesley dances. It was asserted that the feminine "cut, please" was held to be quite within the proprieties at others of the women's colleges, and that many more girls would feel at liberty to avail themselves of the opportunity to hear our joint concerts with the men's colleges if such were also the case at Wellesley. Such is now the case and the success of the practice was amply illustrated at the dance after the concert last Saturday night.

In addition to encouraging some who went to the concert sans escorts to stay afterward and enjoy the dancing, the feminine stag line made it possible for every member of the choir who so desired to receive full enjoyment from the evening.

Free Press Column

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Initials or numerals will be used if the writer so desires.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements in this column.

Contributions should be in the hands of the Editors by 10 A. M. on Sunday.

IF I HAD TIME TO READ

To the Wellesley College News:

The recent announcement by the Christian Association of the forthcoming appearance of several reading and discussion groups prompts us to inquire into the whole question of reading as it is found on our campus today. We refer to that reading which comes as the spontaneous expression of our intellectual curiosity, that which we indulge in for the pure joy of it.

Most of us have reached the point where we are willing to agree that reading as such is a desirable pursuit. Books are even occasionally the subject of dinner conversation, at least until some bored soul nudges her neighbor and suggests that the discussion is becoming beyond them and they would really rather discuss food or some more humble topic.

Then there is that half hopeful remark that we hear so often: "I really do want to read, if only I could find the time." And how many do find the time? Very few, is our general observation. The surprising thing is that these people who never have time to read are always finding time to do all sorts of other things.

Now we are rather a firm believer in the fact that most people do what they want to whether they have time or not. The question that then arises in our mind is: "Do we really care about reading enough to read"?

If this is so, here at least is one of the trends of our college life today. Just of what this indicative it is hard to say. As yet, when the student, who, it is usually assumed, gets his life sustenance from books, languishes without appetite for them, then we wonder if simething is not wrong with her health. We suggest that something has happened to her sense of values. And to strike even deeper, that something is wrong with her educational process, for there are some who hold that the great purpose of a college education today lies in the working out by the student of a so-called "sense of values" as a basis for life.

The present occasion with its offer of time, place and leadership for reading and discussion is then a direct challenge to our intellectual curiosity and to our sense of values.

1930.

A ZOOLOGICAL PLEA

To the Wellesley College News:

There has been heated discussion, during the past few months, on the pros and cons of Professor Munro's question, "Are the colleges playing poor?" But Wellesley ought rather, to consider the manner in which she employs what money she has.

Is it necessary that college girls, should live in quasi-Gothic buildings obviously expensive? Is it necessary that buildings a bit too old should be torn down to make room for equally luxurious offices? The new Ad building is, indeed, perhaps more needed than new dormitories; but there are other needs more urgent still.

It is more urgent, for example, that students be provided with adequate laboratories in which to carry on scientific studies. Students of Zoology may, of course, be inspired by the similarity of conditions at Wellesley to those which confronted the pioneers of the experimental method; but of what value is it to pioneer a trail that has already been blazed? Let us rather advance from the goal our predecessors reached. And to do that we need a modern laboratory: give us a new Zoology building!

1931.

CAUSTIC COMMENT SHOWS US OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US

Not content with resting its reputation on its former claim to dignity, New England is aping New York with about the same success with which Boston's underground Toonervilles imitate the New York Subways. The *New Englander* has honored Wellesley with an article which the Wellesley College public cannot afford to miss. We beg to quote excerpts for the edification of the college.

"All that remains to Wellesley of the dear, dead, green days when severe graduates were expected to stroll demurely off the campus into a world expectant of higher and better things are those boned-net collars of Commencement season, and the bicycles."

"Up at Severance the other night somebody started the shocking rumor that there is actually a girl at Wellesley who hasn't a single outside interest."

"*The Wellesley College News* is the outstanding example of pathos by, of and for the college. For years it has stumbled sadly among the winding paths of the campus holding up a mirror to reflect the spirit of the college. It has succeeded only in turning back a warped, hazy image such as one discerns in those cloudy Carthaginian mirrors of tarnished silver. Legend has it that the NEWS was sired by *Capper's Weekly* out of *Godey's Lady's Book*, and nurtured by a gruel composed of a *potpourri* of *Atlantic Monthly*, *Boston Transcript* and *Potstown Weekly Gazette*."

"Up to this moment the Wellesley faculty has succeeded in repulsing the enemies of the Old Ideal of what a lady should be. Student councillors have been indulged in the belief they are supreme in undergraduate control. By the exercise of a trifle of Florentine diplomacy the enemy is still snarling outside the ivy-clad walls. The matter of smoking in college is an apt instance. When it appeared the Student Council would be compelled by weight of opinion to favor smoking in college the faculty deviously induced the town authorities to announce that smoking on the grounds or in college buildings constituted a grave fire hazard."

"As for amusement, the situation yields not a single ray of hope. Mr. Roger Babson built a community theatre a mile away from the college. Motion pictures are shown there, but despite the darkness and the indifferent music, the censors have deftly removed all vicarious thrills from the films. John Gilbert prowls toward Greta Garbo with his intentions quite plain to see, but before he gets there, a flash and a flicker cut him down in his youth and disclose him very properly seated on the other side of the room from fair Greta cutting paper dolls out of *The Ladies' Home Journal*. College authorities, dear folks, say a motion picture theatre in the Square would undermine the morale of the college. Maybe so. Look what the Circus Maximus did to Rome."

CURRENT EVENTS NOTICE

During mid-year examinations there will be no Current Events lectures. The next meting will be held the first Monday following the close of the examination period.

LINES FROM A DIRGE FOR TWO FROZEN GOLDFISH

Waking, this morn, to sound of early bell
That calleth us each dawn to break our fast,
We crossed the room with hurried feet to tell
How well you fared had through the night, where blast
Of winter wind howled through the lifted pane.
The snow lay—ominous thought—most like a shroud
About the shoulders of the earth, and rain
Like crystal tears was frozen, and a cloud
Portentious hung above. Then bent we low
To probe with tender eyes your dim abode,
While yet the shadows lay about, and slow
Sank in our hearts the truth, and like a load
Grief hung about our hearts—oh, heavy mass
Of gleaming crystal, what have you to do
With shining fin, so ever wont to pass
With gallant sparkle—oh, most horrid view
That ever daunted eyes: see, here they lie
Embedded in a glacial grave, and stark,
Their golden glory's buried, while we cry
Alas, alas, and make moan in the dark.
Then come new watchers to the tragic scene;
They stand with stricken faces, whence the light
Is fled entirely, and they sound the keen
And dirge for dead, and plan the solemn rite.
We cannot leave you thus, so stiffly straight,
So bare, so open to the bitter day,
Your own abode your coffin and your fate;
Your corpses lift we slow, and bear away.

* * * * *

On February 8, 'tis said,
Juniors are requir-ed,
As are freshmen and are sophs,
To be examined by their profs,
Since seniors seem to have no Art
'Tis safe to let them fling their Dart?

* * * * *

Adonais
Is studying
For his Examinations.
He doesn't
even want to Attempt
to be Funny
His disposition
has been
Reorganized
on Strictly
Modern
Principles.
It isn't improved.
Besides
he has an
Undesirable
Inauspicious
Obnoxious
Preposterous
Schedule.
(you know).
Aesthetically pleasing
Two
on the first day
Two
on the last day
And one
in the middle
He is studying
Hard.
His philosophy
Tells him
To be
is
To be good
He is convinced.

The Theater

COLONIAL—*Billie.*
COPLEY—*The Whispering Gallery.*
HOLLIS—*Volpone.*
MAJESTIC—*White Lilacs.*
PLYMOUTH—*The Command to Love.*
REPERTORY—*The Octoroon.*
SHUBERT—*George White's Scandals.*
TREMONT—*Blackbirds.*
WILBUR—*The Trial of Mary Dugan.*

WHITE LILACS

A sweet and harmless "romance with music," singularly reminiscent of *Blossom Time*, this latest attraction of the Schuberts might not attract at all but for the personality of George Sand. Piqued by tales of this strange and talented woman novelist who could count many of the great artists of mid-nineteenth century Europe among her devoted lovers and yet could be left to die brokenhearted, one goes in a mood of eager anticipation to see a dramatization of the Chopin episode in her life.

De Wolf Hopper, as George's plutocratic publisher, is responsible for the first meeting of the two artists, which occurs in a Paris drawing room whither he has inveigled them both to come on one pretext or another. While the audience awaits their entrance this not too wily publisher confides to Heinrich Heine, caustic-tongued and embittered by poverty as in history, and his teammate in side-play throughout the show, the struggling musician Meyerbeer, that George and Chopin are to be brought together for the purpose of a new novel. Of course an affinity of souls will be discovered at first sight, and presto! a new novel by George about her new love. But even he could not anticipate George's ingenuity in presenting herself to the world-famed musician. As Chopin avoids the social gathering and his sweetheart, Delphine, whom he acknowledges as the inspiration of all his music, George appears in man's attire, playing a dreamy violin accompaniment to the strains of Chopin's pianoforte. The Master's heart is completely won over, first to the "twin brother" of George, and later to a radiant George, who has found something in a single afternoon to deter her in her mocking intention to enter a convent.

The next act is but a re-enactment of the old story that two temperamental natures, however much in love, are happier when separated from each other. George cannot concentrate on her next novel as she sits in the garden of her country villa for Chopin's sudden bursts of inspiration upon the piano within; her lover's high-strung, sensitive nature is distracted nigh unto insanity by the occasional mooing of a cow. In a passion of anger he packs and leaves, with poor George reflecting upon her failure until her publisher brings her the awful news that the separation will be final, for he has disobeyed her express instructions and allowed to be published the book about Chopin. In it she had described her love for him as nothing more exalted than pity for his weakness.

The third act is tragedy itself, in spite of a reconciliation, and the sentimental pathos is relieved only by the bickering of Heine and Meyerbeer and the comedy of the publisher; the latter, however, is not De Wolf Hopper at his best. Odette Myrtil gives us a George Sand now scintillating with wit and vitality and now dreamy with wistfulness. Chopin, done by Guy Robertson, is rather a perfect musician (in the character sense) than an ideal lover. The production falls utterly flat on the vocal numbers, despite the fact that the music is adapted from Chopin.

J. S.

AMHERST-WELLESLEY CONCERT

The joint concert by the Amherst Glee Club and the Wellesley College Choir offered a variety of entertainment and much that was enjoyable.

The first group of church pieces gave opportunity for some fine singing. The *Verbum Caro* by Schütz with pliant melody and varied nuancing of color and rhythm in two intervening lines showed the sopranos to advantage. The exuberance of the upward leaping phrases of Aichinger's *Assumpta est Maria*, and the marked contrasts and rich texture of Tschesnokoff's *Praise Ye the Name of the Lord*, were sung with understanding and fervor.

In Wellesley's second group, *Sound the Trumpet*, by Purcell, came off full and assured with vigor and agility in a music that demanded much. The complex polyphonic texture of Morley's *Ho Who Comes Here* was made quite clear by precision of enunciation injected with an appropriate humor. In quieter vein than these hearty Elizabethan pieces was Mason's *The Mirror* which displayed the smooth, sustained tones of the choir to their full beauty.

For its last group, Wellesley presented *Six Liebeslieder* of Brahms, in a first performance that found its way easily among the swift changes of mood and emotional contents. The climax of the evening was perhaps reached with *The Twelve Days of Christmas*, in which the cumulating excitement swept all before it in a performance which surely reached virtuosity. The solos of Pauline Jones and Theodate Johnson and the delightfully interesting accompaniment of Marion Fuller contributed much to this performance. An encore demanded, the choir sang with abandon that comes with familiarity and power *Strike it up Tabor*, and tripped it more trippingly than ever. Mr. Thompson and his choir deserve thanks as well as praise, and a continued support of their important undertaking.

To all this the Amherst Glee Club offered much in contrast. The richness of the men's voices fell pleasingly on ears more accustomed to adjust themselves to music without the foundation of real basses. The men sang with care and a spirit that were a tribute to their leader, Mr. Cobb. One could not help feeling regret that the music to which they had devoted much rehearsal, including the task of memorizing, seemed hardly worth the effort. One's attitude as a hearer was made to undergo a sudden adjustment in order to listen with satisfaction to the now old-fashioned part-song arrangements of darky melodies and sentimental themes. In the first group, comprising *Songs My Mother Taught Me* by Dvorak, *Heraclitus* by Cory-Forsyth, and *Shenandoah*, arranged by Bartholomew, a nice balance was kept between melody (usually baritone) and supporting structure. The Quartet's witty renderings of *O, Caroline, Quit-you, quit-you*, and *Ready for the River* brought forth an answering chuckle from the audience that called for more of the same.

That Amherst's organization is worthy better material was made evident in the last group. The madrigal *Matona, Lovely Maiden* by Lassus which they presented here last year was sung with even greater tonal variety and rhythmic clarity. They closed with a stirring chorus from *The Pirates of Penzance* in which their soloists were heard pleasurably. Their singing of college songs with a chorus augmented by Amherst men from the audience was an agreeable feature.

H. J. S.

ANDRES SEGOVIA

As the first vibrant notes of the guitar were heard in Alumnae Hall on the evening of January 17, there was an unconscious movement of surprise from the audience, and throughout the whole of the concert this atmosphere of novelty and strangeness remained. Segovia opened his program with *Sarabande* of Handel, and in this which was perhaps one of the most enjoyable of his numbers could be seen the weakness as well as the charming quality of the guitar. The lower tones in *Sarabande* had a rich quality which contrasted pleasantly with the tinkling sound characteristic of the instrument. The other compositions had few of these lower notes, and their absence tended to make many of the numbers monotonous. But at times the harpichord-like sound of the guitar would be suddenly relieved by a sweet echoing of the theme, and the soft airiness of these bits was one of the loveliest parts of the program.

The three numbers of Bach which had been written for the lute needed some deeper tones to give them significance when played on the guitar. In his final group, however, Segovia did not have to struggle against the odds of his instrument as had appeared the case in some of the classical numbers. The *Fandanguillo* dedicated to Segovia and the two compositions by Albeniz were better suited to the instrument and gave it a color and individuality delightfully Spanish.

Through his masterful technique Segovia did more to reconcile his instrument and music than seemed possible, and although even this ability could not save the recital from lapsing into colorless monotony at times, the whole concert was a personal triumph for the player.

A. K. P.

THEATRICAL SCENE

A sparkling, witty comedy has taken the place of Samuel Pepys at the Plymouth Theatre. This is *The Command to Love*, a piece "amusingly and tastefully indelicate," that runs along through three highly entertaining acts. A Marquis is set the task of captivating the wife of a Spanish Minister of War in order to accomplish the signing of a military treaty. He does so in forty-eight hours and all is well. The situations in the piece are delicate and the going treacherous, all of which combines to make this a thoroughly fascinating comedy of "high life."

The much heralded *Trial of Mary Dugan* has reached the stage of the Wilbur, where it is likely to linger many weeks. Mary, found beside the dead body of the man whose mistress she was, fights through three acts to ward off the almost inevitable verdict of "Guilty." Assisted by the audience, which is invited to act as jury, and the cleverness of her brother, Jimmy Dugan, she escapes. The curtain remains up throughout the play, revealing the courtroom.

George White has brought his *Scandals* intact to the Schubert Theatre. This is one of the few reviews that go on the road with even a considerable number of the original cast. *Scandals* has many new and amusing features including a take-off on the talkies.

On January 28, *The Vagabond King* returns to Boston, at the Tremont, after an absence of two years. On the same date, *The High Road* comes to the Hollis. This comedy received very favorable criticism in New York.

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
Wellesley Hills
Evenings at 7:00
Mon., Wed., and Sat. afternoons at 2.30

Thursday, January 24
The Philelah Rice Players present
"Go-Getters"
A Comedy-Drama in 3 Acts

Friday and Saturday, January 25-26
WILLIAM HAINES in
"Excess Baggage"
Comedy News Review

Mon., Tues., Wed., Jan. 28-29-30
(Matinee each day at 2.30)
CECIL B. DeMILLE'S
"The King of Kings"
Evenings: All Seats 50 cents
Matinees: Adults 35 cents

Thursday, January 31
The Philelah Rice Players Present
"Oh Kay"
A Comedy in 3 Acts

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We hope you have come to know the Herald Tribune by reading it. Only in that way can you understand exactly why it gained more new readers in 1928 than in any other year in its history.

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune

Out From Dreams and Theories

Miss Wood, as Director of the Personnel Bureau, attended the dedication of Blodgett Hall at Vassar College, on Thursday, January 17. Blodgett Hall is the new school of Euthenics, founded for the study of human relationships and the economic, social, and phychological environment of the individual.

Miss Sprague, as Appointment Secretary of the Personnel Bureau, and Katharine Lobdell, Chairman of the Student Committee on Vocational Information, attended a conference of vocational secretaries and student representatives from the New England women's colleges, at Smith College on January 15.

RELIGIOUS VOCATIONS OPEN TO WOMEN DISCUSSED AT T. Z. E.

Speaking informally at a meeting sponsored by the Vocational Information Committee at T. Z. E. house on the afternoon of Wednesday, January 16, Professor Earl Marlatt discussed the three professions dealing with religion that are open to women, excluding missions and the Y. W. C. A.,—preaching, teaching, and conference work. He spoke of the unique achievements of Maude Royden at the City Temple in the fields of preaching and conference, despite the fact that her first sermon was characterized as "part of the common calamity of war." Teaching, however, offers perhaps the greatest opportunities, since literature, sociology, and even the sciences may be taught with as much religious insight as Bible study and religious education. It is predicted that the hoped-for spiritual revival will be brought about by this method of instruction rather than by the churches.

Embarkation on such a career of service is also a sound financial investment. Boston University's School of Religious Education, where Mr. Marlatt is a professor, not only has no trouble in placing its graduates, but even receives more calls for directors of religious education than it can fill. Salaries range from $3500 to $1500, at present, and may in the future rise as high as from $5000 to $2500 a year. In short, "religion offers women a chance to make a substantial contribution to great movements which have refined and civilized the world," as well as supplying that spirit of beauty that the "grim twenties" are all too apt to miss.

Mr. Marlatt, who bears the dual title of Professor of Religious Education and Theology, will give a course at Wellesley during the second semester.

VOCATIONAL CONFERENCE HELD AT SMITH

On January 15, a conference of the vocational secretaries and student representatives from each of the New England Women's Colleges was held at Northampton. The purpose of this conference was to enable the representatives of the Vocational Boards and of the student body to discuss together the outstanding problems common to all colleges in the vocational field. Radcliffe, Wheaton, Pembroke, Connecticut College, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, and Wellesley were represented at this meeting.

"Professor's Recommendation"

After a luncheon at the "Manse" at which the members of the conference were entertained, Miss Lucy Wright of the Department of Social Ethics at Harvard University, spoke on "Professor's Recommendations." In her opinion, the value of these recommendations in helping students to procure positions after graduation is a debatable point, since it is almost impossible for members of the faculty who have large classes to give a personal and very valuable recommendation for any one of his students. Usually, the professor can judge only by the academic work of the student and knows little, if anything, about her personality, integrity, and abilities. Miss Wright emphasized the fact that the main thing to be considered in the recommendation of a professor is perfect candor. Certainly, this is what the employer wants and what the student should demand and expect. It is evident that the whole question of the value of professors' recommendations, both for the student and the employer, depends upon the amount of personal knowledge and candid opinion that can be incorporated in them.

Duties of Vocational Bureau

The next speaker on the program was the student representative of Mt. Holyoke who told us exactly what the student expects of a college Vocational Bureau. It should help the student correlate her courses with her chosen vocation, advise her in deciding upon her major subject in her sophomore year, and keep an up-to-date list of the vocations to which the courses are adaptable. Furthermore, the intimate details about a vocation, such as hours of work, kinds of people with whom one has to work, specific tasks, vacations, etc., should be supplied by the Vocational Bureau, along with advice about further study and apprenticeship. Interesting and worth while speakers on various occupations for women should be presented by the Bureau. In short, the one great aim of the Vocational Bureau should be to help students to find positions to which they are best fitted and in which they will make the most of their training and background.

Jobs for Summer

Miss Lucy O'Meara, Director of the Appointment Bureau at Radcliffe, gave a helpful and interesting talk on Summer Work, another branch of the Vocational Bureau. The girl who wants to do something "entirely different" in the summer can now apply to the Bureau for a job. Here she can find out the kinds of work open to college girls, which hotels are the best, if it is "waitressing" she wants to do, what summer camps will employ girls of her ability, and many other details.

All of these problems and questions were discussed by the Vocational Secretaries and the student representatives in an endeavor to get the opinion of each and to discuss the best way for co-operation between the Vocational Bureau and the individual student. Following the conference we were invited to attend a Vocational Opportunity class which is held every Tuesday at Smith, and which corresponds to our vocational lectures here at Wellesley. Miss Elizabeth Collings, Principal of the Smith College Day School, spoke on "Teaching in Elementary and Secondary Schools."

The whole conference was extremely profitable and interesting in its presentation of common problems in the vocational field. Many new ideas were brought up and discussed which will prove valuable in carrying on this important work in the colleges.

Katharine Lobdell '29
Chairman of Student Committee
on Vocational Information

OUR CONTEMPORARIES

Bennett Hall, the feminine part of the University of Pennsylvania, boasts the distinction of having the only women's Sword Club in the United States that has taken up the study of the epee and sabre as well as of the foil.

Antioch students are receiving an all-round education in both theoretical and practical work under the part-time system employed there, under which all students not disabled must work for alternate periods of five weeks. Their territory lies from the Atlantic to beyond the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, and the jobs for men and women range from salesmanship to art, from horticulture to home economics.

How to feel wealthy:—poverty is a requirement for the College of the Ozarks, and the entrance examination is six weeks of summer farm work. Oh ye upper fifty-eight! Students, both boys and girls, have been known to tramp there over more than a hundred miles. For tuition, board, and room, eighteen hours' work each week is necessary. Clothes and books are also paid for in labor, with a new suit rated at thirty or forty hours' extra work, shoes at twelve to fifteen hours, and so on.

C. A. DISCUSSION GROUPS

Does Civilization Need Religion? Reinhold Niebuhr

A study in the social resources and limitations of religion. If religion is to be socially effective, idealists will be forced to detach themselves from the dominant secular desires of the nations as well as from the greed of economic groups. Probably Miss Elizabeth Frost will meet with this group.

Reality Cannon Streeter

A much discussed and perhaps one of the most highly praised books published in this last year.

I Believe Maude Royden

Miss Royden gives in this book the main factors of her beliefs. Miss Frost will read with this group.

A group considering the problems of modern Worship and some of its essential elements will meet with Mrs. Mary Ewing.

The relationship of Christianity to other Religions will be led by Dr. Wellman probably reading *India and its Faiths* by J. B. Pratt.

A group reading Religious Poetry which will be led by Miss Katy Boyd George.

The Impatience of a Parson by Dick Shepard

This is a very keen attack on the church and is full of interesting material. Miss Eliza Kendrick will meet with this group.

Psycho-analysis for Normal People

Dr. Martin wishes especially to have this group for freshmen and will consider in it the adaptation of the individual to life.

FEDERATION'S DISTRUST OF BROOKWOOD AIMS CONSIDERED

The Student-Industrial Conference held on Sunday, January 20, at Brockton dealt with the subject of workers' education. Bryn Mawr Summer School was described by a former student; the Berry School in the mountains, the Southern Summer School, the Pocano in Pennsylvania, which is similar to the Danish Folk Schools, the Wisconsin Summer School, and the Barnard Summer School were all reported on. The progress of Workers' Education in England, of the Workers' Education Bureau in the United States and the Danish Folk Schools provided interesting discussion and comparison.

One project discussed, was the proposed Vineyard Shore Workers' School, starting next September, to run for eight months and to be controled by a board of directors, and its students and faculty. For entrance requirements, three years' experience in industry, good health, above twenty years in age and two years at the Bryn Mawr Summer School are stipulated.

The subject for discussion was the withdrawal of the A. F. of L.'s support from Brookwood Labour College. The faculty of Brookwood were refused the floor at the Federation Convention after the charge of Communism had been acted upon. Former students of Brookwood had testified to communist tendencies exhibited there. The odiousness to the Federation of any "red" tendencies was pointed out, on the grounds that communism is opposed to any reconciliation between capital and labor through trade unions, that it tends toward revolution and that it is directed from the international organization in Russia.

A suggestion was made that since the school was run by majority rule, the faculty might not have been teaching communism at all, but the students were responsible for such celebrations as of May 1. No ideas or set beliefs are supposed to be enforced at this school and Mr. Muste may have found himself in that position of necessary tolerance in which Mr. Green was placed when he addressed the International Ladies' Garment Workers, showing the usefulness of radicalism, and asking for tolerance in return for tolerance.

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19c a cake—6 for $1.13—12 for $2.25
Limited Time Only
$1.50 HOUBIGANT'S FACE POWDER $1.09
Three Shades, Three Odours, needs no introduction, a worthwhile saving o na popular face powder.

Biblio File

The Coming of the Lord, by Sarah Gertrude Millin. New York, Horace Liveright, 1928. $2.50.

Among books published this fall which are of more than passing interest, Mrs. Millin's study of race prejudice in South Africa ranks high. Yet to say this is misleading, for *The Coming of the Lord* is by no means a thesis masquerading as a novel, and while the setting is the African scene which has served the author so well in previous novels, the story is of cosmic proportion. It has no necessary locale either in time or place.

Moreover, there is no limitation to the struggle of one group; this is the tale of the downtrodden of all time. In the small town of Gibeon, the Jews are represented in the person of the young doctor, Saul Nathan. There is also Dr. Diethelm, embittered by the death of his only son, who died fighting for England against the German fatherland, and by the subsequent wrecking of his consulting room by an angry mob because a picture of the Kaiser hung over the fireplace. These two refuse to join Arnold Duerden's vigilants. Another who cannot become identified with the cause of the English is Tetyana, the Kaffir physician, who has had a Scotch medical education, and so is at one with neither blacks nor whites. Yet all these might have lived on in obscure peace had it not been for the presence of the Levites, a band of natives led by the fanatic Aaron, who, with naïve faith in the letter of the Bible, confidently attend the coming of the Lord in this the Sabbath year of their waiting, on the heights of Gibeon.

Instead there comes death by machine gun bullets, for the vigilants organized by Arnold Duerden have succeeded in provoking a crisis to which the government will respond. Yet perhaps there is more, in the unwilling yet voluntary death of Saul Nathan for a cause in which he has no slightest interest. Duerden, representative of the race of conquerors, is a man with only one defect, "his brains are not very good." More, he is a failure, for never has he done anything satisfactory to himself or anyone else since the end of the war. The Nordic whites have no numerical majority in Gibeon, yet the ultimate success, the success of the congenital ruler, is theirs, is Duerden's.

Sensitively, with no bitterness, Mrs. Millin presents the situation of the Jew, the most interesting because the most self-conscious of racial conflicts, throughout the ages. Of Saul she says "he possessed the mental arrogance of a people which placed too high a value on its cleverness, and he did not realize that, however poor a receptacle Duerden himself might be for it, it was precisely this simplicity which went ahead and won, and this complexity which turned back on itself and failed. A great man or a great nation needed to have a blind spot, had not to see too much, had to shut one eye to hit the mark." There is too the delicate treatment of Saul's relationship, his "mental affinity," with Hermia Duerden, Arnold's charming, intellectual wife. It is this detachment, this degree of impersonality in a story which is yet intensely personal, which makes Mrs. Millin's achievement a great one.

Briefer, more economically told, than Lewissohn's novel, *The Island Within*, *The Coming of the Lord* treats of a similar problem in a manner infinitely more satisfying. There is never the galling consciousness that this is a story with a moral, none of the irritating pettiness of Lewissohn's personal grudge. The people of the story are, before all else, people who have been formed by individual peculiarities of race and environment, they are never for an instant mere "racial repositories," types on whom ideas may conveniently be draped. The plot is never forced into the channel of consistency. It is a moving tragedy of human individuals, whose lives unfold with the inevitability of the stars. The pattern is not thrust on the attention of the reader, yet after the poignant story is told it is there for his contemplation.

Those who have read Mrs. Millin's previous novels of the South African scene will recall the vigorous economy of style, which satisfies without the least undue elaboration. The sensitiveness, sympathy, and detachment of God's *Stepchildren* and *An Artist in the Family* are here again, while the magnitude of the story far transcends the extent of the African veld, or the lives of any little band of characters.

E. U.

MANUSCRIPT GIVES INTEREST TO EXHIBITION OF GOLDSMITH

Having waited until the publishing of Miss Katherine C. Balderston's edition of Goldsmith's letters, the Wellesley College Library has at last opened an exhibit of Oliver Goldsmith, commemorating the author's two hundredth anniversary last November.

Except for a second edition of essays lent by Miss Balderston the volumes are from the George Herbert Palmer collection. They include some of the rarest Goldsmith copies extant. In two cases there are both the first London and the first Dublin editions. The English edition of the *Haunch of Venison*, published in 1776, contans a head of the author, drawn by Henry Bunbury, Esq., and etched by Bretherton. That of *The Deserted Village*, 1771, bears a print illustrating "the sad historian of the pensive plain" on the title page, and contains a dedication to Sir Joshua Reynolds. There are both first and second editions of *The Traveller*. The latter was not published until 1902 and is a presentation copy from the editor.

She Stoops to Conquer, or The Mistakes of a Night. First Edition, First Issue, London 1773, has the line "Price One Shilling and Six Pence" absent from the title page, very irregular pagination, and Diggory not among the Dramatis Personae. *The Poetical and Dramatic Works of Oliver Goldsmith, M. B.*, 1780, is "now first collected with an account of the life and writings of the author in two volumes." There are both first and second editions of *Retaliation*. As the Palmer collection contains only English poetry, the prose works of Goldsmith are absent. Most of the bindings are in half calf or tooled leather, some beautifully made and very little worn.

At a sale on January 10 at the Anderson Galleries in New York, principally of Goldsmith editions, the following prices were brought by editions included in the Palmer Collection: *She Stoops to Conquer*, $8000; *The Haunch of Venison*, $5500; *The Deserted Village*, $3900; *The Traveller*, $5500.

Eight Manuscripts Discovered

The exhibition includes a manuscript written by Bishop Percy, a friend and biographer of Goldsmith, in which he exonerates himself from blame with regard to certain remarks in his biography. To quote its heading, it is "a statement of what passed between Dr. Percy and Messers Cadell and Davies concerning the life of Dr. Goldsmith prefixed to his Miscellaneous Work in four volumes." He declares that a former schoolmate of Goldsmith was ordered by the publishers to edit his work and that this editor inserted statements for which Dr. Percy would not be responsible. The fact that the editor declared that Goldsmith "never overcame his habit of grimacing and buffoonery" to which Percy replies that he had never known the poet to the other than decorous, possibly illuminates, says Miss Balderston, a double nature on the part of Goldsmith: the reserved man whom Bishop Percy knew in London, and the more rollicking Irishman meeting his school friends in reunion. This manuscript, lent by Miss Balderston who had been searching for it, turned up last summer at Sotheby's in London, with mystery still enshrouding its past one hundred and fifty years.

The Collected Letters of Oliver Goldsmith as edited by Miss Balderston, contains several never before printed, as well as corrections made of others. The editor was in possession of all the original letters when doing this work.

Yale University had an exhibition of very rare Oliver Goldsmith editions in the fall.

TREE DAY DEPICTS ORIENTAL COURT

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

cess Kukachin. The feast-day is that of the lotuses; and the story opens with the explanation, in dance, of the origin of its celebration. A scarf dance, adding a touch of vivid color, precedes the entrance of the court astrologers and the beginning of the feast. The wealth of the court is displayed in a series of dances through which Kublai's jewels, spices, and rich fabrics are exhibited.

The second part of the pageant concerns the travels of Marco Polo; dances of Batshan, Burma, Japan, China, India, the Desert, the Far North, and Mongolia represent the countries he has passed. Finally the feast ends, and the merchant and princess depart.

The Tree Day pageant is notable for the way in which it combines the grotesque, fantastic, and lyrical. Scarf dance and masque make it colorful and the dances of different nations make it varied and unusual. Everyone should be interested in taking part, since the dances are numerous and of many different types; and all are urged to come to try-outs, which will take place the first or second week after examinations.

A GRADUATE ENCOURAGES WORK WITH GRENFELL IN LABRADOR

A Wellesley graduate, who formerly worked with Dr. Grenfell, has written the following letter concerning Wellesley's plan to send a student to Labrador next summer. As those desiring to go are being interviewed with the purpose of selection, the printing of the letter is pertinent.

" . . . It is surely a true saying that a summer as an I. G. A. worker develops latent talents. If anyone had hinted a year ago that I could conduct church, sing solos, pack lobster and dress salt water sores I would have wondered if I had heard them aright. But all these things and many more grow to be everyday occurrences.

"The Grenfell Association has several hospital bases and mission stations. Among them are the St. Anthony stations in Newfoundland, and the one at Battle Harbor on the Labrador coast. Here there are stations, several nurses, teachers, doctors and social workers. In the summer, social workers are sent to small settlements or coves which are too small for a year-around teachers. These workers are generally alone in the settlement and board with one of the fishemen's families. It was to one of these coves—Barr'd Harbor—that I went last summer and had the most enjoyable experience of my life.

"There were sixteen people in Barr'd Harbor and nine at Doctor's Brook, a mile or so down the bay. Of these only seven were of school age and able to come regularly. But these seven are so eager for knowledge and everyone so appreciative of any efforts that one feels highly repaid for the trip and the necessary lack of some of the home comforts.

"If one really becomes acquainted with the people it is impossible to be lonesome. We saw no one else all summer—and seldom saw the togana (the mail boat) on her trips up and down. The greatest excitement was a picnic and one day when the baby (a seventh son and therefore gifted with a magic God-given power of healing) swallowed some fly poison. But even with no radios or movies or telephones, one is so absorbed in the people that there is no time to miss such blessings (?) of civilization."

Jane Quackenbush, '26

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CALENDAR

Thursday, January 24: *8:15 A.M. Morning Chapel. Miss Anne Belle Wickham '29 will lead.

Friday January 25: *8:15. A.M. Morning Chapel. Miss Roberts will lead.

8:00 P.M. Treasure Room, Library. Meeting of Mathematics Club. Members will have an opportunity to examine rare manuscripts of early mathematical authors.

Saturday, January 26: *8:15 A.M. Morning Chapel. Dean Waite will lead. Last day of class appointments.

7:30 P.M. Horton House. Social Evening—Informal Bridge and other games.

Sunday, January 27: *11:00 A.M. Memorial Chapel. Preacher, Professor Thomas H. Proctor of the Department of Philosophy and Psychology.

Monday, January 28: No recitations.

Tuesday, January 29: *8:15 A.M. Morning Chapel. Mr. Bailey will lead. Examinations begin.

Wednesday, January 30: *8:15 A.M. Morning Chapel. Mr. Hamilton will lead. Examinations.

Thursday, January 31: *8:15 A.M. Morning Chapel. Miss Eleanor Wheeler '29 will lead. Examinations.

Friday, February 1: *8:15 A.M. Morning Chapel. Dean Tufts will lead. Examinations.

Saturday, February 2: *8:15 A.M. Morning Chapel. President Pendleton will lead. Examinations.

Sunday, February 3: *11:00 A.M. Memorial Chapel. Preacher, Dr. Alexander C. Purdy, Hartford Theological Seminary.

Monday, February 4: Examinations.

Tuesday, February 5: *8:15 A.M. Morning Chapel. President Pendleton will lead. Examinations.

Wednesday, February 6: *8:15 A.M. Morning Chapel. Dr. Welman will lead. Examinations.

Note: *Art Museum—Exhibition of Old Wrought Iron lent by Miss Grace Nichols, January 23-February 4.

*Library—Exhibition of First Editions of the Works of Oliver Goldsmith from the English Poetry Collection is continued.

* Open to the Public.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Engaged

'28 Amorette McDowell to Mr. Norman Evans, Harvard '28.

Married

'14 Dorothy Wardwell Bean to Mr. Gordon Brown, December 18, 1928.

'27 Bernice Louise Gutmann to Mr. Louis J. Stricker, January 9.

Born

'10 To Katharine Wilbor Smith, a son, Richard Wilbor, October 18, 1928.

Died

'15 Mr. Thomas Christian, brother of Margaret Christian, January 13, in Greensboro, North Carolina.

'20 Mr. B. F. McLeod, father of Sally McLeod Umpleby, January 11, in Charleston, South Carolina.

'26 Emily Lovell, January 2, in California.

SERVICE TUNNELS NOW YIELD NEW SECRETS TO EXPLORERS

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)

um-pressure steam pipes, the return pipes, and the emergency electric wires. out slipped the "momentous truth." Straight from the dynamo to the college kitchens runs a high-pressure steam pipe to provide abundant power for the culinary art—and abundant steam for that popular boiled dinner.

Following up this suggestion to its logical conclusion, Mr. Smith showed the specific results of the power system in the college kitchens,—automatic potato peelers with gravel walls against which the potatoes are dashed, giant coffee urns, thirty-five gallon soup kettles, seething copper cauldrons heated by steam whose covers the chefs threw up bare-handed to reveal stews boiling within. Mrs. Walton, one of the presiding dieties of the Claflin kitchen, who has already been interviewed for the NEWS, granted a second mock interview. Anent the weighty problem of onionless fish chowder, says she, "You don't have to be honest about chowder!"

MEIKLEJOHN DISAGREES WITH McCONN'S PLAN FOR COLLEGES

Ninety-eight percent of our youth do not go to liberal colleges. One and one-half percent go to college, but not to study. Only one and one-half percent have the zest and capacity for learning. Thus does Dean Max McConn of Lehigh University catalogue college undergraduates in his book, *College or Kindergarten*. Dean McConn accuses the one and one-half percent of being so devoid of intellectual activity that any attempt to stir them to study and investigation is foredoomed to failure. The one-half of one percent who have in them the making of scholars are neglected because the college is attempting to teach those who will not learn.

Believing that an attempt has already been made to give a liberal education to college undergraduates and that merely failure has resulted, Dean McConn proposes a remedy that will give each student what he wants in the way of education. He is content that the 98 percent who do not go to colleges of liberal education remain where they are. It is in the other 2 percent that he is interested, and for them he proposes two different colleges: the Gentleman's College and the Scholar's College. The former would take care of the one and one-half percent of "super-kindergartners" who are financially able to go to college, but do not care to study. The latter would take care of the one-half of one percent who have the desire and the capacity for learning. In the Gentleman's College he would have activities such as playing games, giving plays, and managing teams be the essential curriculum. He writes, "I would not bar studies entirely . . . The essential thing is to abandon the idea and the pretense that this aspect of their training is fundamental and of predominant importance . . . Studies will no longer be allowed to interfere with activities."

Meiklejohn Calls Plan Wrong

Alexander Meiklejohn disagrees with Mr. McConn's conclusions and plans, and states the grounds for his objections in an article in *The New Republic*, entitled *Who Should Go to College*. He does not think that we have already made an attempt to give a liberal education to college undergraduates. "I am sure," he writes, "that we have not yet really begun." According to Mr. Meiklejohn "the American scheme of liberal education is still in its most crude and vague beginnings . . . . The present time is one, not of endings, but of beginnings in liberal education." As opposed to Mr. McConn's conclusion that only one and one-half percent should receive a liberal education, Mr. Meiklejohn answers, "100 percent." He says that nobody knows "to how many minds liberal education may be profitably extended." Rather than limit liberal education to 2 percent, he wants to find out for how many of the 98 percent liberal education can be made available. He does not think that mental tests justify Dean McConn's conclusions that but one-half of one percent are worthy of a liberal education.

MISS JACKSON AT ABBOT

Miss Florence Jackson, consultant in the personnel bureau at Wellesley College, spoke at Abbot Academy, Andover, Mass., on "Vocational Guidance." She was the guest at the Academy over the week-end and talked with seniors who are preparing for various professions.

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MADARIAGA PREDICTS PEACE IF WORLD ORGANIZES AS UNIT

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 3)

What is disarmament? Everybody is busy about it, "so busy they haven't realized what they are talking about." Armaments can only be reduced if they can be measured. The problem is a fraction, "the numerator being the fighting force of the nation, and the denominator the needs of the nation." The real fighting force consists of men, materials and money. None of these can be compared in the different countries because of difference in types of men and their training, in the many countries' facilities, and because of the use of the credit system. Hence there is no objective standard of measurement. The only standard in each nation is the subjective standard. When each nation wrote to the League explaining why it maintained armaments, every answer amounted to this— "I am longing for peace, but I am surrounded by most dangerous people." Therefore, the League sought another standard.

The first idea was to punish aggressors. Then it was necessary to establish when a nation was aggressive, and this could only be done by watching the policies of that nation. If this was to be done, it obviously had to be done by somebody apart, and not by other nations. Therefore "every question of disarmament is in reality, a question of security, and every question of security is in reality a question of world organization."

Control By World Organization

Land disarmaments cannot be separated from sea and air disarmaments, since all the elements will be used by a fighting nation. The abolition of air fleets would leave nations in posession of commercial aviation forces "kings of the air," carrying bombs instead of mail. (The argument has already shifted from disarmament to security). The ony solution is a world organization in control of aviation to prevent its misuse.

A protocol for the abolition of chemical warfare signed by all the other powers was refused by the United States. The great chemical plants used for commercial purposes might easily be transferred to war time uses, and constitute a great problem. The answer here, too, says Senor Madariaga, is to have the chemical industry internationally controlled.

War is going on all the time, although it is latent. Hostilities are the crises of war, just as sneezes are of a cold. This "system, or lack of system, implying a continuous state of rivalry between nations" is the crux of the situation. Each nation being out for what it can get keeps up the mistrust. "Armaments will not be reduced until their importance as instruments of policy is reduced." "The world must be organized for real peace, with open, sincere methods of co-operation instead of selfish deceit." The world must be organized to manage its affairs as a world, a unit, "each nation receiving from it and contributing to it like the limbs of a tree."

Why after the League Cavenant, the Locarno Treaty, and the Kellogg Pact have nations still armed? Because all these agreements "lack moral authority," since "they haven't sunk deep into the consciousness of the world." Evolution alone will put vitality into these pacts, but in Senor Madariaga's opinion it can be assisted by two methods,— First, the entrance of the United States into the League; and second, a recasting of the results of the war, not under pressure of victory, but by common consent. Victorious powers "suffer from indigestion." There is need of a "sphere of reason for the adequate settlement on economic and racial bases." Then "the feeling that the world moved as one would penetrate humanity, and a sensational measure of disarmament could be affected. A discussion of it is not otherwise worthy of the gravity of the subject."

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